THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Angry Debate in the Senate on the Naval Bill.

Six New Steam Sloops-of-War to be Built.

Belligerent Attitude of the Republican Senators.

Important Vote in the House on the Slavery Question.

Proposed Emancipation by Purchase of the Slaves in the Border States.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE PEACE CONGRESS.

IMPORTANT REPORTS FROM PENSACOLA

FIVE SHIPS-OF-WAR OFF THE PORT.

The Secessionists Eager to Attack Fort Pickens.

RESULT OF THE ELECTION IN TENSESSEE.

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1861. The most positive assurances are received here by Secretary Dix and others that Northern capitalists decline taking any portion of the twenty-five million loan in the present distracted condition of the country. They complain that the administration daily permits extravagant violations of the most sacred laws of the country, and manifests no disposition whatever to bring the offenders to justice. If a financial crisis is to follow such gross negligence of the part of our rulers, the money holders would rather have it precipitated now, during the existence of the administration that produced it, than to throw it upon the new government, which will be sufficiently embar rassed with its own affairs, without having to incur the responsibility of a state of things which it had no part in creating. The capitalists of New York, Boston and Philadelphia express the belief that Mr. Lincoln's administration will restore the confidence of the whole people, especially the financial portion, and they quote the highest authority in the incoming administration for arriving at this conclusion. It is believed that if the capitalists decline much longer to take the loan, that the loyal States will offer to exchange their own bonds for them and borrow on their

TROUBLE AT THE NEW ORLEANS CUSTOM HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1861. The Collector at New Orleans, after opening the Custom House under the authority of the State of Louisiana began by refusing to pass goods in bond for ports of de-livery on the river unless the authority of that State was recognized by the United States revenue officers at those

ports. He also refused to take transportation bonds given in Kentucky, and exacted the payment of duties at principal cities on the Mississippi river that the goods were abandoned. The government have received official

It is now understood that goods may pass as usual, but the duties collected at New Orleans go into the treasury

ANOTHER SPEECH FROM SENATOR SEWARD.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1861. Thurlow Weed arrived here this morning. His recent course in urging and recommending the republican party to adopt a conservative policy, and adjust the political troubles now convulsing the country, has called down upon his head the anathemas of the ultra portion of his party, who follow Greeley's counsels. The ultras and conservatives here are about equally divided, and the war bids fair to be a most bitter one. The former are making a tremen. dous effort to get Mr. Lincoln to throw Mr. Seward overbeard. But in this they will fail. Mr. Seward has a large majority of the party in his own State and other Nor is preparing another short speech, and is ready to make further concessions if thereby he can restore peace to the country. He is a statesman, and ignores parties and men when his country is at stake.

There is almost as much mystery attending the pro ceedings of Thurlow Weed as those of the secret Peace Conference, and more curiosity to ascertain what he is about than what the Conference is doing. He is to-night in earnest consultation with a number of Southern gen tlemen, endeavoring, with all his persuasive powers and political strategy, to ascertain what can be done to

DISMISSAL OF REVENUE OFFICERS, ETC.

Washington, Feb. 11, 1861. Secretary Dix, on receiving letters of resignation from revenue officers, refuses to accept their resignations, but addresses them letters dismissing them from the service This course on the part of the Secretary is not relished

Captain Morrison, of the revenue cutter Lewis Cass. has sent his resignation to the Treasury Department, and ackhowledged that he had surrendered his vessel to the State authorities of Aiabama.

It will be seen by the following order that no resigns

tions under such circumstances will be accepted. Capt Breshwood's resignation, when received, will no doubt be disposed of in the same way:-

be disposed of in the same way:—

Treasury Department, Feb. 11, 1861.

J. J. Morrison, of Georgia, a captain in the revenue service of the United States, late in command of the Lewis Cass, having in violation of his official cath, and his daily to the government, surrendered his vessel to the State of Alabama, it is hereby directed that his name be stricken from the rolls of the said service, by order of the President of the United States.

JOHN A. DIX, Secretary of the Treasury.

Senator Bigler presented this morning upwards seventy memorials, from all parts of the country, in favor of the Crittenden-Bigler adjustment. These memo

rials are pouring in by thousands.

The important action of the confederated States sions among the "moderadoes," for it is about time to use the favorite Mexican term—that it is too late to pose any compromise that will restore the seceding States to the besom of the Union. They say that secession must be treated like Know Nothingism and the cholera-al

towed to run itself out. The interpretations generally given here to the recen action of the border States of Maryland, Virginia, Ken tucky and Tennossee, are threefold. First, as a rebuke for the rash action of the cotton States; second, assurances constitutionally elected, skall be constitutionally inaugu rated; third, that they are willing to give the new ad ministration fair time to consider the state of the country, and to offer a plan of settlement that shall be praced

It is evident, from the decisrations of South Carolinian new in this city, that great distatisfaction exists among them at the construction of the new government of co federative States. It is said that a despatch was received here to-day in cyther from a distinguished citizen of Charlesion, that the people there are enraged at the a-

tion of the Congress at Montgomery, in ignoring South Crrolina for the Presidency or Vice Presidency and her free trade policy, especially in view of the fact that she initiated secession, and that they are already talking of seceding from the proposed new confederacy. I have no doubt that if South Carolina should secode from the other cotton States that there would be a greater inducement for other States that have not seceded to join the Southern con-federacy; but the fact that South Carolina is counted in

Some postmasters recently appointed in the seceder States, decline to take the oath to support the constitution of the United States. Of course, the offices will have to be discontinued if persons cannot be found to take and hold them according to law. Both the constitution and the post-office act of 1825 are imperative in regard to the taking of eath. No cases for the appointment of postmasters ara acted on where the parties seek to changes, with a view of heading off the next adminis

the spoils of office under Lincoln, are beginning to excite attention in the same ratio that the public excitement

guard of Mr. Weed, and, with his usual activity, is hard at work laying plans and snuffing the air to ascertain where the opposition to Weed's programme is likely to spring from. A ranche is to be hired for the use of the New York delegation of office seckers under the new regime, in which the Hon. Roscoe Conkling, of the Oneida district, will act an influential part.

It is gently insinuated that some of the republican Peace Commissioners who are here for the ostensible purpose of saving the Union, have their eyes wide open for the detection of the intrigues of those who are opposed to their views on the question of the disposition of the spoils under the incoming administration.

The next Congress being democratic, if fully repre sented-as it may, and as it is hoped it will bethe republican majority in the present Congress are using every exertion to plunge through their plunder bills, without risking the chances of the next It is apparent that a 'ring' has been formed, in which republicans and plunder-seeking democrats dance to

Board, has been made a full member of the Board in place of Com. Tilton, deceased, and Com. Jenkins has been appointed in place of Com. Semmes.

The House to day has specially assigned to-morrow for the consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill,

The Sepate to-day has unanimously agreed to adhere to the Chiriqui amendment to the Deficiency bill, which is considered a rebuke to the anti-Chiriqui dinners that have been given here recently by the agent or agents of the Panama Company.

Hon. John A. Rockwell, formerly member of Congress from Connecticut, suddenly died last night, it is supposed of apoplexy. His body was discovered lying on the floor Wm. M. Stewart, of Nashoe, has written to representa

tive Burch, of California, and enclosed the caption of a memorial which is being extensively signed by citizens of Nevada Territory, praying for the organization of that Territory. Stewart is a son-in-law of Governor H. S.

Vice Consul of Spain at Portsmouth, N. H., and Carl Schmidt, of Cincinnati, as Consul of the Duchy of Brunswick and Luneburg, for Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and

THE ELECTION IN TENNESSEE.

The Result of the Election of Delegates to the State Convention.

Мемрия, Feb. 10, 1861. This city gave between 300 and 400 majority for the Union candidates for the Convention. Returns from West Tennessee indicate the election of Union candidates.

As far as heard from all the Union candidates ar elected by overwhelming majorities. The Convention is defeated by a large majority. The vote of Nashville was-For the Union candidate, 2,990; secession, 555. For a Convention, 1,200; for no Convention, 1,507.

Tennessee has gone for the Union by fifty thousand. There will be no convention. One county, Chatham, is a

The following despatches have been received here from Tennessee by Senator Douglas and the Tennessee members of the House named therein. The first one is i tenden and Douglas, saying "Save Tennessee and the

clection:— COLUMBIA, Tenn., Feb, 9, 1861.

To S. A. DOUGLAS and J. J. CRITENDEN, Washington:—
Tennessee has gone overwhelmingly for the Union.
There will not be twenty secessinists in the Convention.
Tennessee is saved: Save the Union: WM. H. POLK. Messes. Etheringe, Stokes, Quartes and Hatton, Wash

ington:—
Union candidates reported elected in Shelby county.
No secessionists elected so far as heard from. Convention itself probably defeated.

JOHN TELLYET.

MEMPIUS, Feb. 9, 1861.

Hox. S. A. Douglas, Washington:—

This county gives over five hundred.

Tennessee safe! This county gives over five hundred Union majority. WM. H. CARROLL. The result in Tennessee produces the greatest rejoicing

here, and surprises those who know that the day after the Virginia election despatches were poured from the Virginia had gone for secession.

A private despatch from Greenville, Tennessee, says

that Green, Senator Johnson's county, gives a majority against a convention of 2,291. Washington and Hawkins counties are strongly for the Union.

THE LOUISIANA STATE CONVENTION. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 11, 1861. The ordinance making it a penal offence for pilots at

Balize to bring over the bar any United States war vesse has passed.

States District Court was adopted.

The Postal Commissioners' report was adopted.

The report of the Inventory Committee on Federa Property was received and read.

The Convention to-day unanimously adopted a new flag for Louisiana. It consists of a yellow star in a red field, with thirteen stripes, alternate blue, white and red, emblematic of the origin of the State-France, Spain, Amrica. It was hoisted in the Convention amid cheers and plaudits of approval. The flag will be inaugurated and

saluted formally to morrow.

A resolution was passed inviting Messrs. Slidell and Benjamin to seats upon the floor of the Convention.

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

RICHMOND, Feb. 11, 1861.
The Governor transmitted to the Legislature to-day a communication from Judge Robertson, Commissioner to the seceding States, dated Montgomery, Feb. 3. He says the Governor of Georgia accepts the mediation of Virginia, and gives authentic assurance that Georgia will abstain, during the period contemplated, from all acts calculated to produce a collision of arms between sioner believed that the Governor of Alabama will give a favorable answer, and that South Carolina will conform her course to the action or recommendation of the Southern confederation. Ordered to be printed.

THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

RALEGR, N. C., Feb. 11, 1861. The Legislature is busily engaged dispatching business and will probably adjourn next week. Several railroad bills have been passed, making a State appropriation therefor. The Revenue bill, now under consideration, lowers the tax on many articles.

MASSACHUSETTS AND THE GOVERNMENT LOAN.

Rosron, Feb. 11, 1861. The statement made Saturday that the Boston banks would withhold loans to the government until the socession troubles were settled is untrue.

THE MASSACHUSETTS-MILITIA.

Bosrow, Feb. 11, 1861.
The Leanuriet of this city authoritatively denies the report that Celonel Ritchie, Aid to Governor Audrew, visited Washington to lender military aid to the Presi-

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

The Congress of Southern Sovereignties at Montgomery, Alabama.

Monroomen, Ala., Feb. 3, 1861.
The Convention met to-day at 12 M. Prayer was offered

by the Rev. Mr. Tichnor, of the Baptist church. The Secretary called the list of States, but there was

No reports from committees were offered. A communication was read from the North Carolina

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 6, 1861.
To the Hon. Howell Coss, President of the Southern Con gress—
The undersigned have the honor to submit to the consideration of the Southern Congress the accompanying resolutions
adopted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, on the 20th uit. Your obedient servants, VIN.

D. L. SWAIN, M. W. RANSOM, JOHN L. BRIDGERS, The following are the resolutions, concerning the ap-pointment of Commissioners to Washington city and to Alabams—

Alabama:

1. Resolved, That for the purpose of effecting an honorable and amicable adjustment of all the difficulties that disturb the country upon the basis of the Crittenden resolutions, as modified by the Legislature of Virginia, and for the purpose of consulting for our common peace, honor and safety, the Hon. Thomas Griffin, of Alamanor; D M. Barringer, David S. Reid, John M. Morchead and George Davis b. and they are bereby, appointed Commissioners to represent North Carolina in the proposed consultation to be held at Washington city, on the 4th of PeBruary, 1861.

And whereas, the State of North Carolina has been invited by the State of Alashama to meet at the city of Montgomery on the 14th of February, 1861, for the purpose of framing a provisional as well as permanent government;

And whereas, North Carolina, as a part of the federal Union, has no right to send delegates for such a purpose, therefore.

Union, has no right to send delegates for such a purpose, therefore.

2. Be it resolved. That for the purpose of effecting an honorable and amicable adjustment of all the difficulties that distract the country upon the basis of the Critic aden resolutions, as modified by the Legislature of Virginia, and for the purpose of consulting for our common peace, honor and safety, the Hon. David L. Swain, M. W. Ransem and John L. Bridgers are appointed Commissioners to visit Montgomery, Ala, for the purpose above indicated.

3. Resolved further, That his Excellency the Governor be requested unmediately to inform the Commissioners of their appointment, and upon the refusal of any one of them to serve report the same immediately to the General Assembly.

WM. T. DORTCH, S. H. C. HENRY T. CLARK, S. S.

The Commissioners from North Carolina were invited to occupy seats on the floor during open sessions.

Mr. Mesmancer said the Committee on a Provisional Government were engaged on their report the greater part of last night and all of this morning, and in all probability they will be ready to make their report to morrow.

row.

The Congress adjourned until to morrow morning at eleven o'clock.

eleven o'clock.

FOURTH DAY.

The Congress met this forencom, at eleven o'clock. Prayer was effered by the Rev. G. W. H. Petrie, of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Wrines—I have been informed that it is probable that the committee which is now in session will be ready to report to day at twelve o'clock. I make the motion, therefore, that we take a recess till that hour. Adopted. At the hour of twelve Congress again met, and was called to order by the President, who laid before the body a communication from the Legislature of Alabama, which was read:—

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The annexed is a copy of the act referred to in the

The annexed is a copy of the act referred to in the above communication:—

An Act to appropriate five hundred thousand dollars to the cause of Southern independence.

Sec. I. Be it emand by the Senaie and House of Representation of the senate of Southern Independence.

Sec. I. Be it emand by the Senaie and House of Representation of the senate of Alsahama, in General Assembly conventions of the Southern Congress now in session, or of the Arad the same is hereby, apprepriated and placed at the disposal of the Southern Congress now in session, or of the Provisional Government of the confederacy of secoding States, which the said Congress may establish, by way of a loan to said Provisional Government or confederacy; and that the Governor be, and is hereby, empowered and required to pay out the said sum of five hundred thousand collars, in such amounts and at such time as the said Congress or Provisional Government may direct, taking duly accredited receipts for the amounts so paid out. Provided it shall be left to the discretion of the Governor to pay the said amounts in coin or in any currency of the State of Alabama, or in bonds of the State, or in treasury notes of this State, authorized to be issued under the authority of any law of this State, and the said of the State, authorized to be issued under the authority of any law of this State, and the said of the State of the State, and the said of the State of the State of the State, and the said of the Sta

communication was referred to a committee of Mr. Wirmans—I offer the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Governor and the members of each house of the Legislature be invited to occupy seats in this Congress during open session. Adopted. Congress went into secret session at a quarter past

SEVENTH DAY. After prayer, a committee was appointed to inform

Mr. Stephens of his nomination. It is reported that Mr. Stephens will, at the request of the committee, announce his reply in open Convention at one o'clock.

Mr. Corrad introduced a resolution, which was adopted, appointing a committee of five to report a bill for the establishment of an Executive Department for the

Mr. Stephens' resolution was adopted, making the Na val and Military Committees separate; also appointing committees on Public Lands, Indian Affairs and Territo

The Convention reassembled at one o'clock.

The Presuper announced that the Lour had arrived to

mittee of my election of Vice President of the provis

hear Mr. Stephens' reply.

Mr. Stephens' said: I have been notified by the Comional government of the Confederated States of America. The Committee request that I should make known to this The Committee request that I should make known to this body, in verbal response, my acceptance of the high position to which I have been called. This I now do in this august presence before you, Mr. President, before Congress, and before this large concurse of people, under the bright sun and brilliant sky, which now smile so auspiciously upon us. I take this occasion to return my most profound acknowledgments for this expression of confidence on the part of Congress. There are special reasons why I place an unusually high estimate on it. The considerations which induced me to accept it, I need not state. It is sufficient for me to say, that it may be deemed questionable whether any good citizen can refuse to discharge any duty which may be assigned him by his country in the hour of need. It might be expected that I should indulge in some remarks on the state of public affairs, and the dangers which threaten us, and the most advisable measure to be adopted to meet the pressing extremelse. Allow me to say, in the absence of the distinguished gentlemas called to the chief excellent and the same tors. We expect him in a few days—by Wednesday of this week, if not Providentially detained—when we will hear from him on these difficult questions. And I doubt not we shall cordially and harmoniously boncur in his line of policy which his superior wisdom and statemanship indicate. Meanwhile, we may very providing necessary postal arrangements, making provision for the transfer of the Custom House from the jurisdiction of the separate States to the confederacy, and the imposition of such duties as are necessary to meet the present expected exigencies. The power to raise revenue should be limited to the object of the revenue. A small duty of not exceeding 10 per centum upon importations it is believed is sufficient. We can also be devoting our attention to a constitution and permanent government, stable and durable, which is one of the leading objects of our assembling. I am now ready to take the cash. body, in verbal response, my acceptance of the high po-

The oath was accordingly administered.

nade last evening:-

A committee was appointed of two from each State to report a form of permanent constitution

The Hon. A. H. Stephens said, in response to the sere

The Hon. A. H. Stephens said, in response to the serenade last evening:—

For, though we met as strangers from different and
independent States, we are once more citizens of a
common country. Allow me briefly and sin-erely
to return my unfeigned thanks for this compliment.
The state of my health and voice and the night air,
apart from other considerations, prevent me doing more.
This is not the time nor place to discuss the great questions now pressing upon the public councils. It is sufficient to say that this day a new republic has been
formed—the Confederate States of America. have been
formed—the Confederate States of America.
have been
included by one of a permanent character, which,
while it surrenders none of our ancient rights and
liberties, will secure them more perfectly. We trust for
peace, security and demestic tranquility. That ought to
be the object of all governments. What is the future of
this new government, the fate of this new republic, will
depend upon ourselves. Six States only at present constitute it, but six stars yet appear in our constellation
and constitution. The permanent government may
have a greater number than the original this
teen of the original Union, with more the sirves
times their peoplation, wealth and over With
such a beginning the prospect or the future presents

strong hopes to the patriot's heart for bright prespects in our career; but what the future shall be depends on ourselves and those who come after us. Our republic, and all republies, to be permanent and prosperous, must be supperted by the virtue, intelligence, integrity and patrictism of the people. These are the corner stones upon which the temple of liberty must be constructed, to stand securely and permanently. Resting our trust upon these we need fear nothing from without or within. With a climate unaurpassed by any on earth; with staples and preductions which control the commerce of the world; with institutions, so far as regards our organic and social policy, in strict conformity to nature and the laws of the Creator, whether read in the Book of Inspiration or the great book of manifestations around us, we have all the natural elements essential to the attainment in the highest degree of power and glory. These institutions have been much assailed, and it is our mission to vindicate the great truth on which they rest, and with them exhibit the highest type of civilization which it is possible for human society to reach. In doing this our policy should be marked by a desire to preserve and maintain peace with all States and people. If this cannot be done let not the fault lie at our door. While we should make aggressions on none, we should be prepared to repel those made by others, let them come from what. Yer quarter they may. We ask of others simply to let us alone, and to be permitted to look after our safety, security and happiness in our own way, without molesting or giving offence to ether people. Let, Ren, peace, frakeralone, and to be permitted to look after our safety, security and happiness in our own way, without molesting or giving offence to ether people. Let, men, peace, fraternity and liberal commercial relations with all the world be our motto. With these principles, without envy towards other States in the line of policy they mark for themselves, we will invite them to a generous rivarly in all that developes the highest quality of every nation. With the best wishes to you gentlemen, and to the success of our common government, this day announced, I bid you good night.

He was frequently interrupted by applause, and on re tiring three cheers were given for "Mr. Stephens, the first Vice President of the Confederate States of America.

JEFF. DAVIS EN ROUTE TO MONTGOMERY. Jackson, Miss., Feb. 11, 1861. General Davis arrived here this evening on his way to

Montgomery. He was received with grand military and civic honors. In a speech at the Capitol he said if war ern soil; but if the North is prepared to grant us peace and recognise our equality all will be well. He received an official despatch at six o'clock desiring his immediate presence at Montgomery.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

Proceedings of the Northern Free and Border Slave States at Washington.

The Peace Conference met this morning, and adjourned until Wednesday, in order to give the committee time to

They took several vetes upon propositions, and the indications are that they will be able to agree upon a plan, and that it will receive the support of a large majority of the committee. There were two or three important votes, and they were all favorable to a settlement. They will

probably report to the Convention on Wednesday. The President, in his interview with the Massachusetts delegation to the Peace Congress, said he was willing to believed that their verdict and the historian would just tify him. The members of the delegation, observing that Mr. Buchanan was much depressed, manifested no desire to argue the question with him.

THE SEIZED MUSKETS AGAIN. POLICE SUPERINTENDENT KENEDY STILL RETAINS A PORTION OF THEM.

The thirty-eight cases, containing nine hundred and fifty rifles, recently seized by order of Police Superintendent Kennedy while being shipped on board the steamer Monticello for Savannah, and taken to the Arsenal in Seventh avenue, on the specious plea that they were "contraband of war," have not all been delivered up, as was at first reported, that officer still retaining en cases, which he says he will not deliver until compelled by due process of law. The other twenty-eight cases, worth \$8,500-of which we shall speak hereafter-were delivered to the rightful owner on Thursday last. The arms now held by Superintendent Kennedy, it is said, are the property of Robert Toombs, Jr., of

Thursday last were, soon after their seizure, claimed by Wm. H. Callender, in behalf of an arms manufacturing company of Hartford, Conn , as their agent. Superinten dent Kennedy was waited upon and peaceable delivery of the goods was demanded, but he declined. Mr. Cal lender then applied on Thursday, the 7th inst., to the Superior Court, in this city, for a writ of replevin, Superior Court, in the Court of the process which was immediately granted, and the process which was immediately granted, and the process for execution. The same day Sheriff Dunlap waited upon Superintendent Kennedy, showing muskets. Mr. Kennedy immediately wrote an order on Commissary Gen. Welch to deliver the muskets named in the writ marked L, and the "contraband goods' were taken from the Seventh avenue Arsenal to a storehouse down town, and there placed in the possession of their rightful owners. We learn that they have since been placed on board a Southern bound vessel, and are now on their way to their original destination, Mr. Kennedy's semi-official evening news paper contradiction netwithstanding. It is usual, however, in cases where goods are replevined by the Sheriff, for that officer to retain the goods three days in his possession, to allow the parties from whom they may be taken to come into court and have a hearing; but in this case Superintendent Kennedy, through his counsel, Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, waived making any defence, and the muskets were immediately restored

to their owners.

Deputy Sheriff Dunlap informed our reporter that his interview with Superintendent Kennedy was of the most courteous character; but he thought the latter was a little sensitive when he found there was no alternative but to surrender the "contraband" goods, the seizure of which he no doubt thought would cover his name with honor-

with his political party and his master at Albany. As we said before, ten cases of muskets, the property of a citizen of Georgia, are illegally detained by the police

THE REPORTED MURDERS IN CHARLESTON. TWO NEW JERSEY CARPENTERS MURDERED BY THE

ARY 7, A BLACK REPUBLICAN ORGAN, BUT NOT BY THE CHARLESTONIANS.

TO THE REGION OF THE NEW YORK HERALD. RAMAPO VALLEY, BERGEN Co., N. J., Feb. 9, 1861. In your paper of this morning we find an article taken from the Paterson (N. J.) Guardian, of the 7th inst., a

black republican or abolition organ, stating that our sons, Andrew Ackerman and — Bartholf, were arrested as

spies and hung by the Charlestonians, their arrest, trial

d execution baving all taken place within one hour. Our Union loving and voting community, we having given a large majority in November for the democratic of Union ticket, a change of 1 000 votes since last spring, were startled from their propriety by this wicked statement. Mr. Andrew Ackerman, son of one of the subscri-bers, is now in Ramapo, alive and well. Mr. Martin Ackerman, another son, a carpenter by trade, is now in St. ouis, where he has been since last spring employed, and will remain until May or June. He writes, in a letter

and will remain until May or June. He writes, in a letter just received, "If my brothers have nothing to keep them home, I would advise them to come down South and see what a good place it is to live in, and how happy the negrees are, and what false impressions the black republica, s of the North have given."

Mr. David H. Barthelf has never been in Charleston, but writes us by letter, now in hand, dated Cave Spring, Floyd county, Georgia, that he would like to know where Martin Ackerman is, he not having heard from him in a long time; that he (Bartholf) has been employed on the railroad there as assistant to the contractor; that the menare now discharged, but that in a few days he is going to Cumberland river, Tennessee, to cut crossites for the railroad that the black republicans are rulining the country, &c. Mr. Ackerman's people, who live in Paterson, as the Guardian says, you will thus perceive, could have had no agency in circulating this cruel and wicked story. Mr. Bartholf's father has not "left for the scene of the outrage, determined to know the worst," but is now quietly sejourning at home, where he will be happy to see his Union loving, democratic friends of the Old Bergen stamp; and though he and Mr. Ackerman possess no sympathies with the black republican party, whose efficient colaborer of the Paterson Guardian takes such a deep interest in the welfare of our sons, whenever they and he recover from the influence of the "insane root," under which they would destrey our glorious Union, and awake to a consciousness that Old Bergen cannot be taked by party artifaces (evidently the purpose of 'ise artise'), from her truth and allegiance to our hist-from happy and prospersous country, will be welcome at their social boards. Your obedient servants,

IMPORTANT FROM PENSACOLA.

Lieutenant Putnam, of the army, who was despatched ome days ago by the Secretary of War to Pensacola with despatches to Captain Slemmer and Captain Walker, comder of the Brooklyn, has just returned with despatchsacola on the 7th instant. He says affairs were tranquil when he left, but does not know how long they will remain so, as there were a good many who were belligerently inclined. The Mississippi troops had returned home. The Alabama troops, however, were still there, and seemed determined to precipitate a collision.

Major Chase was doing everything in his power to prevent n'attack. His conduct was severely condemned by the Alabama, Mississipi and Florida troops. They were and still are anxious to make an attack upon Fort Pickens.

acola. The Brooklyn was among the number, having just arrived, and presented a warlike appearance. The Alabama troops regarded this fleet as a menace, and were disposed to fire into them. The insurgent troops were quartered at the Navy Yard

having taken possession of all the stores belonging to the United States. In fact, it was the only means of subsistence which they had. They had also sent large quan tics of these supplies to other points on the coast.

A private letter, dated Fort Barrancas, February 1,

A private letter, dated Fort Barrancas, February I, says:—
We are getting on quietly here—doing nothing, comparatively speaking. Mount guard at nine o'clock in the morning; company drill arten; battalion drill at four, and drees parade at five in the evening. There is no prospect of taking Pickens soon. Out of the two thousand State troops assembled here a few days ago, about four hundred have left. The Mississippi regiment leave here to morrow—so we will have only about one thousand men remaining—an insufficient number to make a successful attack on the fort. The troops are impatient for a struggle. Col. Jomax would have led on the attack long since had he been in command. The 4th of March next, I fear, will find us before an engagement takes place.

The following corps are here:—The Blues, Metropolitan Guards and Rilles from Montgomery; the Light lufantry and Zouaves from Tuskegee; Auburn Guard and Wetompka Light Guard. They number about 380 strong—quite a small number and rather poorly equipped, but full of patriotic fire and zeal, and ready to die for their country.

THE MUSTER ROLL OF THE TROOPS BESIEGING FORT PICKENS.

Scoold Volunteer Regiment, Alabama, Col. T. Lomax—
Colonel, 1; heutenant colonel, 1; major, 1; quartermaster, 1; commissary, 1; surgeon, 1; assistant surgeon, 1; adjutant, 1; sergeant major, 1; quartermaster's sergeant, 1; captains, 7; heutenants, 7; sergeants,
21; corporals, 33; musicians, 8; privates, 246—Total, 337.

Warrington Artillery, Captain Morrill—Captain, 1;
heutenants, 3; sergeants, 4; corporals, 4; privates, 81—
Total, 93.

d, 93. ensacola Guards, Capt. Bright—Captain, I; lieuten-s, 3; sergeants, 4; corporals, 3; privates, 36—Total, 47.
Rille Rangers, Capt. Perry—Captain, 1; lieutenants, 3; sergeants, 5; corporals, 4; privates, 43—Total, 56.
Capt. Pugh's Company, Greenville Guarde—Captain, 1; lieutenants, 3; sergeants, 4; corporals, 4; musicians, 3; privates, 66—Total, 80.
Staff—Col. Wm. H. Chase, commanding forces; Lieut. Col. Samuel Z. Gonzalez, A. A. Q. M. G.; Colonel W. W. J. Kelly, A. A. Adjutant General—Total force, 616.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1861. Mr. WADE, (rep.) of Ohio, presented four petitions, numerously signed by citizens of Philadelphia, asking Congress to stand firm by the Union and constitution

and the enforcement of the laws. Mr. CRITTENDEN, (opp.) of Ky., presented a large num ber of petitions from citizens of Massachusetts, Indiana and Missouri, asking for some settlement of the diffi-

Mr. Bigier, (opp.) of Pa., presented petitions asking

Congress to submit the question of amendments to the constitution to the people, and also fifty petitions asking for the passage of the Crittenden resolutions. THE CASE OF THE PUGITIVE SLAVE ANDERSON. Mr. GREEN, (opp.) of Mo., offered a resolution asking the President to communicate to the Senate the corres-pondence between the government of Great Britain and

pendence between the pendence of the Critted States in relation to the extradition of one Anderson, a man of color, charged with the crime of murder in Missouri. Laid over. der in Missouri. Laid over.

Mr. LATHAM, (opp.) of Cal., presented a petition signed
by several thousand inhabitants of Western Utah or Nevada, asking for a Territorial government. Referred to
the Committee on Territories.

THE IMPRICIENCY BILL
WAS taken up, and another conference committee appointed.

poned till Thursday, and
THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL

taken up. Several amendments were added. Several amendments were added.

Mr. Hais, (rep.) of N. H., moved to strike out several
appropriations for the Pensacola Navy Yard. Carried.

Mr. Hais offered an amendment to repeal so much of
the act of last year as prevented the purchase of patented

the act of last year as prevented the parchase of patented articles.

Mr. Pearce, (opp.) of Md., proposed to amend so as to except fire arms, which was agreed to, and the amend-ment adopted.

Mr. Hale offered an amendment to build seven steam

Shops of-war.

Mr. Hunter, (opp.) of Va., thought there was some

Mr. Henne, and the feared there was something a little strange about this. I looked like building such a class of vessels as could go into the ports of States which had seceded, and he feared there was something more than appeared on the face of the amendment. He was opposed to anything that looked like occarion.

Mr. Gronses, (rep.) of lowa, disclaimed all such intentions, but advocated the amendment as necessary for the proper increase of the navy.

After further discussion the amendment was agreed to—yeas 30, nays 18.

The bill was reported to the Senate, and on the question concurring in the amendment to build seven steam sloops of-war, (opp.) of Va., spoke against the amendment. He said that he ceuld not shut his eyes to the fact that seven States had seeded, and six of them had joined together and formed a government and a nationality; and by no vote of his should there be any additions to the military force of the government, which was to be used to coerce States.

Mr. Fassensex, (rep.) of Me., said that the proposition did not come from the republican side of the House, and he saw no reason they should be thus scoided. It was a proposition that has been here for years from a democratic President; but now that it happens to be brought forward, the appeal is made why supp rt this measure now? Why is it not necessary now? Why, according to the Senator (Mr. Mason), because six States have attempted to seede, and have seized the property of the government. Does this render it iess necessary? Who does the Senator of the United States here on this floor, and does he stand up here and say, after all these things have taken place, that they render it unnecessary now to increase the naval force of the country? I recognise the fact, as was said by the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Davis), that, so long as I am here, I am bound to perform my duty as a senator of the United States, without any reference to what may be office on the set of my ability for the interest of the government, whose states have not seeded? W

was in reference to this fact that these people are towarding shanes, and collect the revenue and put it into their swall in them, in fact, they are nobody in the eyes of the law and in the eyes of the world. We are going on now, also, furnishing them all the post facilities, we less ing the expense, and they receiving the money. Now has now, also, furnishing them all the post facilities, we less than a control to the control of the United States. I don't propose to do either. I propose to do simply that while is necessary for our own protection and advantage. I am acting yet a a Senator of the United States, and I will legislate for the United States, and I will legislate for any other secoding State, for South Carolina yet any notice of the United States, and I will legislate for the control of the United States, and I will be necessary for us to speak plain. I am willing to great plain the second of the control of the c

considerate every teries of kindless, and make every teries to divide this government, to take a State out of the Union, or, least of all, that they should peaceably have a right to break up this government, I would never admit. I don't know what these gentlemen consider peace. They have armed themselves, and have even taken arms belonging to this government. Cabinet officers and members of the Senate have been interested in this treason, and a foul, infamous plot has existed, I have no doubt, to destroy this government. Providence, rather than the skill and attention of the people, has arrested it, and some of the men have been driven out of the Cabinet in disgrace; and an indictment found against some of them for embezziement, or petty larceny, or grand larceny, or for any other infamous attempt which men can commit. There were members of Congress found in the war of 1812 who voted against the supplies for government, and it is members of Congress found in the war of 1812 who voted against the supplies for government, and it is not surprising that such should be found in Congress at any time. The greatest latitude of opinion exists in this country, and so it should. Men cannot talk treason—they must act it; and he who acts it, in my judgment, should take the fate of a traitor, and should not seek to escape by pretenting that he can commit it peacefully against the country. I cannot conceive the case of a man of honor who could steal into a house, partly his own, and clandestinely and privately rob it of its means of strength and defense, and then assail it and claim a right to do so peacefully, and say he should not be punished or disturbed by force. I tell these gentlemen that, in my judgment, this treason must come to an end—peacefully I hope, but never, in my judgment, peacefully, if by an ignominous submission of the honor of the people of this country to traitors. Never. I desire peace, but I would provide, amply provide, for the means of defense of the country, by war in necessary.

Nr. GRIEN said be had hitherto refrained from discussion, but after the language he had heard to-day he could keep still no longer, but he intended to express his sentiments at length.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1861.
Mr. BRIGGS, (opp.) of N. Y., presented a memorial from the citizens of Seneca Falls, N. Y., in favor of the border State resolutions.

Mr. Crauer, (opp.) of N. C., offered the following:—
Whereas, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi,
Louisiana and Florida have seceded from the confederacy
of the United States, and established a Southern confederacy; and whereas it is desirable that the most amicable relations should exist between them and the other
States, and war be avoided, as the greatest calamity that
can result; therefore.

can result; therefore,
An essolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives,
that the President be required to acknowledge the independence of the said Southern confederacy as soon as
official information of its establishment shall be received;
and that he receive such commissioners as may be appointed by that government for an amicable adjustment
of all matters in dispute.

Mr. CRAME, (opp.) of N. C., asked that the resolution be put on its passage now, as all men sesired that peace

be put on its passage now, as all men assired, that peace be preserved.

Mr. Farssworth, (rep.) of ht., moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Fatents. (Laughter,) On motion of Mr. Castle it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Assirements.

THE SERICHY OF THE PUBLIC PROPERTY AT NEW OBLEADS.

Mr. McSERNAR, (opp.) of Ill., introduced a resolution, which was adopted, reciting that by the seizure of the Mat, money and Custom House by the revolutionary authorities of Louisiana, the United States are put at defiance, and calling on the Fresident, if not incompatible with the public interests, for all the facts in the case, and what steps, if any, have been taken or contemplated to recover possession of the said property.

Mr. FERRY, (rep.) of Count, asked leave to offer a recolution instructing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of so amending the constitution of the United States, as to expressly forbid the withdrawal of any State from the Union without the concurrent vote of two-thirds of both Houses of Congress, the approval of the President and the consent of all the States; and that the committee report by joint resolution or otherwise.

Mr. Wissiow, (opp.) of N. C., objected to the resolu-

THE TERRITORY OF NEVADA.

Mr. Burch, (opp.) of Cal., introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Territories to inquire into the propriety of reporting a bill to establish a Territorial government for Nevada, or extending the southern boundary of California over it.

WASHINGTON'S ERTHDAY.

ry of California over it.

WASHINGTON'S ERETHDAY.

Mr. SEREES, (opp.) of N. Y., offered a resolution carpest.

By recommending to the people of the United States the
celebration of the 22d of February as a national holiday.

CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.